THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1891. WASHINGTON OFFICE -513 Fourteenth at Telephone Calls, Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 245 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month... Daily only, three month only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier. Sunday, single copy. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier. Reduced Rates to Clubs

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or ser JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or stateen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac companied by the name and address of the writer

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevarde Capuctues. NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

CHICAGO-Palmer House

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. -WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House and Ebbit

The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana. Price five cents.

A Christmas Story by Frank R. Stockton. Epecial arrangements have been made for the publication, in next Sunday's Journal, of a novelette by Frank R. Stockton. It is a Christman love story entitled "Major Pendallas," and is invested with the unique charm so characteristle of this writer's work. Stockton has a peculiar twist in his mental make-up that leads him to place his characters in the most remarkable situations, and at the same time give such happenings an air of the greatest naturalness. He invariably succeeds in gaining the reader's attention, and holding it to the end. These char acteristics are well shown in "Major Pendallas," which is a highly entertaining and attractive story. As befits a Christmas love story, or, indeed, a love story of any kind, the outcome is happy, and the Journal congratulates its readers on the treat in store for them

SILVER has declined a little during the past week, so that the standard silver dollar is worth a fraction less than 74 cents. Perhaps Governor Hill's suggestion of a silver dollar worth a gold one in the smelting-pot has depressed the white metal.

THE amount of money in circulation per capita in this country was never so large as now-\$24.38-and is larger than that of any country in the world except France, but no amount of money can fill the pockets of those who will not work, have nothing to sell, or who cannot rest so long as they have an unspent dime.

OLD negroes in some parts of the South are being swindled by white men, who represent themselves as government agents authorized to place exslaves on the pension roll. After putting the negro through a pretended examination he is required to pay a fee, from \$1 to \$3. It takes a pretty lowdown white man to engage in that sort of business.

THE Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, of New York, the largest carpet manufacturing concern in the world, has issued its price-list for next season. It shows that carpets of all kinds will be fully 10 per cent. lower next spring than they were last year, or than they have ever been before in the history of their manufacture. The McKinley bill gets the credit.

THE fact that Joaquin Miller is a poel seems to be accepted as an argument against him by newspaper paragraphers, who accept without question his disreputable son Harry's assertion that his father ill-treated him. It should be remembered that the elder Miller has never been heard from in his own behalf. either in this case or that of his daughter, who gained unpleasant notoriety a year or so ago. His silence is in his favor. Judgment at least should be suspended until the other side of the story is heard. Even a poet may have some redeeming qualities.

THE Chicago News takes occasion to rebuke those flippant papers which put headings over the President's message like "Little Ben's Message." It says that even if the message was that of the smallest President, he is the chief magistrate of a great nation, and for that reason he should be respectfully spoken of in connection with the discharge of a public duty. As for President Harrison, this anti-Republican paper adds, "he has made an enviable record as the Nation's chief executive," and, further, that "the nigger-minstrel business of 'grandfather's hat' has been brushed aside by his dignified and able administration of public affairs."

THE Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion has taken steps to revive the bill which was passed by the House, last year, designed to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States, by sending a circular to other patriotic organizations and to the Indiana delegation in Congress requesting that the Caldwell bill, so-called, be presented and urged to passage. This bill provides that the printing on the flag of an advertisement for public display shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$50 or imprisonment not less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court. As the tendency seems to be to use the flag for these purposes, some such law seems to be necessary.

THE Right Rev. Monsignor O'Bryen, a member of the Pope's ecclesiastical staff, is now in New York on church business. He says the Pope has no idea of leaving Rome, and never has had. He adds: "King Humbert is the one who must go. When Humbert goes, then the strained relations which have

will be until Humbert goes." This simply shows that a man can live in Rome and yet be utterly ignorant of the temper or purposes of the Italian government and people. That King Humbert will vacate Rome in favor of the Pope is about as probable as that Emperor William will abdicate his throne in favor of a Methodist bishop.

OUR LATEST TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

The President says in his message: "The island of Navassa, in the West Indian group, has, under the provisions of Title 72 of the Revised Statutes, been recognized by the President as appertaining to the United States." In other words, we have acquired the island. It is not much of an acquisition, and it came about in an accidental way.

Navassa is a very small guano island,

lying about twenty-seven miles off the coast of Hayts. In 1872 an American company established itself on the island and commenced working the guano deposits. Hayti immediately made a vigorous protest against what was termed a filibustering expedition and claimed the island as one of her dependencies. The matter became a subject of diplomatic representation at Washington, but Hayti's protest received no consideration. If she owned the island she had never asserted her ownership, though the Haytian authorities did claim not only that the island was a part of her geographical system, but that it is mentioned in their Constitution as belonging to her political jurisdiction. Of course it is not credible that an island lying only twenty-seven miles from the mainland should not have been visited before the American company took possession of it. They found it unoccupied and jumped the claim. As there was no other flag in sight they raised the American flag. The company remained in possession and continued to export the guano under Sections 5570 and 5578 of the United States Revised Statutes, which provide that whenever any citizen of the United States discovers a deposit of guano on any island not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other government and not occupied by the citizens of any other government, and takes peaceable possession thereof and occupies the same, "such island may, at the discretion of the President, be considered as pertaining to the United The reason why the President has ex-

ercised his discretionary power of recognizing the island as pertaining to the United States is in order to extend protection to the laborers there employed. The law under which the American company has been working the guano deposits on the island also provides that all crimes committed on any island so occupied shall be deemed committed on the high seas, and shall be punishable in the United States courts. About two years ago the laborers on the island revolted and killed some of the agents of the company. They were arrested, brought to Baltimore, tried, convicted and sentenced to death. The President commuted this sentence because he became satisfied that their revolt had been brought about by cruel treatment. Later he sent a United States naval vessel to the island, with directions to the officers to investigate the condition of the laborers there and report. They reported a condition of affairs approaching slavery. The laborers were badly treated, kept on the island by force, and had no protection or remedy. On this state of facts the President determined to exercise the discretion vested in him by law of recognizing the island as appertaining to the United States. In making this announcement to Congress he recommends "legislation that shall place labor contracts upon this and other islands having the relation that Navassa has to the United States, under the supervision of a court commissioner, and that shall provide, at the expense of the owners, an officer to reside upon the islands with power to judge and adjust disputes, and to enforce a just and humane treatment of the employes."

It remains to be seen whether our possession of Navassa will be permanent or not. Hayti has not yet withdrawn her claim to it, and if she should renew the claim it might be difficult to resist it on just grounds. Of course, Hayti could not enforce the claim, but the United States could not afford to steal an island from Hayti. Our present possession of the island is not necessarily permanent, The law under which the authority of the United States has been asserted over it provides that nothing in the law "shall be construed as obligating the United States to retain possession of such islands after the guano shall have been removed from the same." Navassa is only useful for its guano, and after that is gone there will be no object in holding the island. The original occupation of the island savored strongly of filibustering, but the action of the President in taking steps to protect the American laborers there pending the settlement of the question as to ownership of the island is clearly right.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION AND MONEY. The advocates of the advancement of women are likely to take the recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court regarding the right of the wife to sue the other woman for alienation of her husband's affections as an indication of progress. They will naturally say that whereas the Indiana law formerly permitted the husband to demand damages of the villain who estranged the wife from her lawful spouse and made no provision for a similar proceeding by an aggrieved woman, it was but a proper and equitable adjustment of matters that has made legal action possible on the part of the latter. If a man, they will say, can demand of the destroyer of his domestic peace large sums of money as a should not a woman have a like recourse against her successful rival? Apparently, the Supreme Court saw no reason, and answered the conundrum accordingly; but possibly the court and the progressive woman aforesaid do not

possible for a husband to ask and obtain thousands of dollars as a recompense for stolen affections they were certainly demonstrating their belief that such affections were of high value and their loss a serious injury to the despoiled person. When they made no arrangement for a similar demand by a wife, may they not have been proceeding on the theory that man was a being with a miscellaneous stock of affections that might be bestowed upon the wife of his bosom or scattered about promiscuously without material disadvantage to the wife? In short, did not the legal fathers compliment woman by rating her affections at a high figure and discredit man by attaching no value whatever to his tenderest passions? To be sure, the modern reading of the law puts more filthy lucre in sight of the woman whose husband's vagrant fancy wanders in forbidden paths, but the progressive sisters should consider well whether it is a genuine advancement to be placed on a level with men whose love was once considered no loss when it strayed away.

THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Judge Lewis Jordan announces as discovery of historic interest that Patrick Henry, the celebrated orator of the revolution, was "the first Governor of Indiana." The statement is inaccurate. If Patrick Henry was ever Governor of Indiana it was only in a technical sense, and even in that sense he was not its first Governor. It has always been known that Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia from 1776 to 1779, and that in that capacity he assisted in organizing and equipping, in 1777, the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, which resulted in the capture of Vincennes, and, eventually, in wresting the Northwest Territory from the British. This is a matter of open history, the facts being fully stated in Dunn's History of Indiana and elsewhere.

After Clark's first capture of Vincennes it was recaptured by the British and held by them until the summer of 1779, when it was again taken by the Americans under Clark. From this time it remained in possession of the Americans, On Aug. 5, 1779, Clark is sued general orders for the military control of the Northwest, appointing commandant for the post at Vincennes, the name of which had already beer changed to Fort Patrick Henry, in honor of the then Governor of Virginia. The real capture of the Northwest Territory of which Indiana was a part, dates from this time, but Great Britain did not re linguish her claim to the territory til four years later. Therefore, Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia in 1779 could not be said to have been Governor of the territory now called Indiana which was temporarily wrested from the British in that year and held under military control.

As a matter of fact, the conquered territory did not become a part of the United States until the treaty of peace in 1783, when Great Britain formally relinguished her claim. It was not until then that the Governor of Virginia could be said even technically to have been the Governor of the territory now called Indiana, and then Patrick Henry was not Governor of Virginia. He was re-elected Governor in 1784, and served till 1786, but the Governor of Virginia in 1783 was Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an ancestor of President Harrison. If, therefore, it is correct to say that the Governor of Virginia was, by virtue of that office, Governor of the territory subsequently called Indiana, then the first Governor of Indiana was that Governor of Virginia who was in office when Indiana first came into the full and legal possession of the United States by the treaty of 1783. As already stated, that was Gov. Benjamin Harrison, who served from 1782 to 1784.

Really it is inaccurate to say that any Governor of Virginia was, by virtue of that office, Governor of Indiana. Virginia's claim to the Northwest Territory was very shadowy, and her right of government was never exercised. Whatever there was of it was extinguished by the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. while the Territory of Indiana was not organized until 1800. Singularly enough, the first Governor of the Territory, appointed July 4, 1800, was William Henry Harrison, a son of the Benjamin Harrison who was Governor of Virginia when Indiana, under the treaty of 1783, first became a part of the United States. Patrick Henry died in 1799. If he ever heard the name Indiana used at all it was in reference to a large tract of unoccupied land lying in what is now West Virginia, which was granted by the Indians in 1768 to a number of Indian traders, who called themselves the Indiana Company.

CENSUS Bulletin No. 131 gives statistics relative to nearly a score of religious organizations, most of which are represented in Indiana, which are doubtless unknown to most people. The Mennonites contribute the greatest number of these small sects, there being no less than twelve distinct church organizations. The total number of communicants is only 41,541, of which 17,078 are connected with the original body, from which all the others came out, while the smallest faction, the Apostolic Mennonites, has only 209 communicants. Nine of these branches of the Mennonite sect exist in this State, the aggregate membership being 3,732. This is the most seceding church in existence. The Brethren, or Dunkards, sometimes called the German Baptists, is another sect with strong tendencies toward independent organization. The Conservative Brethren is, however, the main branch. It has a membership of 61,101, with church property valued at \$1,121,-541. In this State are 107 of the 720 organizations, the largest number salve for his lacerated feelings, why in any State, while the Indiana membership, 10,224, is second only to that of Pennsylvania, 14,194. The Progressive Brethren has 128 organizations, with 8,089 communicants, of which twenty-two organizations and 1,449 members are in Indiana. The most widely-dis-

When these ancient worthies made it | of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." While it has only a membership of 21, 773, it has churches in thirty-six States and three Territories. One-fourth of the membership is in Iowa, but Indiana, which seems to be prolific in fragmentary religious sects, has thirteen organizations, with 366 members. There are thirty-one communistic organizations in the United States, all but two of which have a religious basis. Their membership is only 4,176, which shows that the community idea is not very

> THE Journal has received a letter from the Northwestern Miller, published at Minneapolis, questioning the claim of the Journal to having first suggested the sending of a cargo of flour to the starving Russian peasants. The Northwestern Miller claims the credit of the first suggestion itself. The editor says: As a matter of fact we have been in correspondence with the Russian charge d'affaires relative to the matter for some months, and will produce copies of our telegraphic communications to substantiate our claim. Not only have we arranged the olan with the Russian authorities, but we ave brought it before the millers of the United States, and, as a result of our efforts, have secured subscriptions of flour from local milis amounting to over 400,000 pounds, or fifteen car-loads. This amount is growing daily. Through the columns of this journal and by five thousand circular letters addressed to leading millers all over the United States, we are agitating the matter, and, as a result, expect to secure a ship-load to go as a free gift from the American millers to the Russian peasants.

The Journal first suggested the matter in an editorial entitled "Why Not Help Russia?" published Nov. 29. It is quite clear from the foregoing extract that the Northwestern Miller has been agitating the matter much longer than that, and deserves the credit of first suggesting it. All that the Journal can claim is that its own suggestion was original when made, no reference to the matter having been seen by it in any other paper previous to that time. It is glad to know that the movement is in such competent hands as those of the Northwestern Miller, and wishes it great success in the humane undertak-

NEWS from Rome via St. Paul is not apt to be very reliable. The startling information that Cardinal Gibbons will probably be the next Pope, although obtained from "a high authority in the church at St. Paul," is doubtless purely fanciful. The next Pope will be European, and probably an Italian. Of the College of Cardinals who elect the Pope, nearly one-half of the sixty are Italians. Three of these are much talked of for the papal succession, viz.: Cardinals Battaglini, Parocchi and Monaco. The first is sixty-eight years old, the second fifty-eight and the third sixtyfour. It is needless to say that all are men of ability and learning. It is probable that one of these three will be the next Pope; if not one of these, then some other Italian cardinal, and if not an Italian, a European cardinal of some other nationality. Aside from all other considerations, the fact that Cardinal Gibbons does not speak either Italian or French, the only languages spoken at the papal court, would be conclusive

against him. It may be doubted if in any city in the land of the size of Indianapolis a private citizen lives whose death would call forth such an expression of the sense of personal bereavement, as well as of public loss, as has that of Mr. Mc-Cullech. The tributes which the clergy paid to his character and work were just, and the thousands in this city who will read them to-day, as well as the hundreds who heard them yesterday, will feel that Rev. Dr. Haines expressed the public sentiment when he said: "We are all mourners." That fact is the highest tribute to the man whose name and deeds are yet on the tongues of thousands, and the precious remembrance of which will dwell in hundreds of hearts as long as life shall last.

THE latest issue of the American Gas-light Journal has something to say concerning the so-called "Harris process" of making | grand handwriting, only excelled in dash fuel gas, said to be in operation at Maysville. Ky. This is the process in which some of our local capitalists have become interested. The Gas-light Journal says: Leaves may fall and springs run dry, but there never a drought in the flow of patents that are issued to the discoverers of new gas processes, whereby fuel and illuminating; gases are prooften at less than 5 cents, per thousand cubic feet. To be sure these workers in the fields of

inced at figures never in excess of 8 cents, and gas usually select some out-of-the way place wherein to exploit their discoveries in a practical way-Mushville, Tex., Boredom, A. T., Swaptown, Ida., are the places they select for demonstrations. Seemingly they are thus humble because they would fain preserve their individuality by refusing to locate an experimental works in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago or other large places, easy of access, where their schemes would be more easily investigated Hardly has the "Johnson process" been succeed ed by the "Proctor process" than it is followed by the "Hall inclange," and Hall's brief hour is not really over when "Harris" enters the door. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the eriest of humbugs, and the wonder is that men ionestly engaged in the manufacture of gas are nduced to pay any attention to claims that are

Of course, due allowance must be made for the prejudice of a journal which is avowedly the organ of the old-fashioned illuminating gas. Whether the Harris process is a success or not, there is no doubt whatever that good gas can be made and sold at a profit much cheaper than any gas company in the United States is now selling it. Cheap fuel gas is one of the certainties of the near future.

Some excitement has been caused at Ann Arbor by the action of the college authorities in refusing to permit the issue of the November number of a university magaone, which contained an article attacking co-education. The offensive article was expunged before the magazine was permitted to be issued. It aimed to show that co-education drove men away from the university and destroyed college life, concluding as follows:

The admission of women was soon followed by decline in attendance upon the university; by considerable decline in numbers attending the iterary department; by a large decrease in the male academic attendance; by a serious and still continuing diminution in the number of male classical students, and by a noticeable reduction n the annual number of male academic gradlates, many classes being smaller than their prelecessors of ten or fifteen years before. The medical department, where many women have tudied, has lost men, while the law school and the school of pharmacy, two schools where few

women enter, show a large growth. A CALIFORNIAN named Christy has invented a new telephone, which has been tested on long distances, and is said to work perfectly. The instrument is described as very simple. There is nothing to get out of order, and it costs but 60 cents to manufacture. The wire used is as thin as a spider's web, being but 1500 of an inch in | dist Church to preside in the White House, existed between the Vatican and the government for twenty years can readily be arranged by diplomacy, but it never to adopt a statute seemingly so unfair.

| A splict s web, delay of Philadelphia, paid a diameter. By the Christy system of telegrange to the consideration all the motives diameter. By the Christy system of telegrange to Methodism in connection with the phone there will be no central office to the presidency. President W. H. Harrison, such devotion clearly pointed out, is one that we have led the early legislators to adopt a statute seemingly so unfair.

be two discs, punctured with holes. When you want a number, revolve your discs till they correspond, insert the aluminium plug and you have your connection. All this is very simple on paper, but the question is

how to get around the Bell patent. It is gravely announced in a Democratic newspaper that Mrs. Crisp, wife of the new Speaker of the House, has long regarded the number seven as her "hoodoo," and that on last Saturday, when she heard that the caucus nominations had been postponed until Monday, the 7th day of the month, she gave up all hope of her husband's success. Inasmuch as he was chosen on that day, Mrs. Crisp doubtless looks upon her hoodoo as "downed." but if she will wait a few months, and will note the unhappy results likely to come to her husband and his party through that nomination, she will probably be convinced that it still pursues

UP to the 5th inst, the shipment of American apples abroad the present season had reached a total of 837,391 barrels as against 306,311 barrels during the same period last year. Of this total, 520,475 barrels went to Liverpool, 92,977 to London, and 208,936 to Glasgow. The City of New York took out last week 5,920 barrels, and the Britannic, 6,725. The total amount sent abroad last week was 27,093 barrels. The price of apples abroad is about double what it is in New York.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE WILDE reports to the New York police that she has received a letter from a "Jack the Ripper," threatening her with dynamite unless she gave him money. Although this enterprising ',dy is now married, and the eccentricities of aspirants for her hand no longer form a subject for public comment, there are other ways of breaking into the papers. Mrs. Wilde is a woman of resources.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. A Modest Young Man. She-Are you sure I am the first girl you e

"Do you suppose that the locking up of those pennies in New York caused any stringency

"Why, yes; in one cents." A Modern Elijah. Mr. R. E. Turner-What has become Schmidt, who kept the grocery! Is he dead? Mr. Staidhear-No, he didn't die, lated. Calls himself Smith, now.

A Description. "Have you seen the new dansensel"

in the money market?"

"Would you call her a beautiful woman?" "M'm, well-no. She's what the gents would call a 'beaut.'"

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

Doctors say that a healthy adult shou eat at least ten ounces of meat each day. THERE is a lecturer in Baltimore who has recently been bending his energies to the important task of proving that the devil has red hair.

BARON ARTHUR ROTHSCHILD, a nephew of the head of the great financial house, is serving his twelve months in the French army as a private soldier.

It is only a few years ago that F. T. Dubois, now Senator from Idaho, with a salary of \$5,000 a year, was trying hard to get a twelve-hundred-dollar clerkship in Washington.

THE author of a recent book, written to women and girls, believes the five talents of woman to be "To please people, to feed them in a dainty way, to clothe them, to keep them orderly, and to teach them." GEORGE W. DELAMATER, late Republican

candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has opened a law office at Tacoma. Wash. He is living in humble style, and making a brave effort to retrieve his lost fortunes. THE heirs of the late Thaddeus Stevens, several of whom reside in Caledonia county. Vermont, where Mr. Stevens was born, are preparing to contest the will of Mr. Stevens. to prevent the estate being devoted to

THE newest Burns relie is a chair made from the printing-press on which the original Kilmarnock edition of the Burns poems was printed. Poor Burns! If he'd had that chair he might some time have been obliged to use it for firewood.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, the celebrated alienist, believes that the language one speaks exercises an influence over his manners. For instance, a person may appear ill-bred when using English, but the same person will be gentle and refined in manner when speaking French.

MISS MURFREE, who writes under name of Charles Egbert Craddock, has a Wilde. Miss Murfree is said to write with a brush, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich suggests that she must buy her ink by the bar-

A FRIEND of the late William J. Florence says that he was a candidate for the post of minister to Denmark during President Arthur's administration, and was sorely disappointed when Mr. Arthur, who was his warm personal friend, told him that political pressure made the appointment im-

PRINCETON COLLEGE is to have the best equipped recreation grounds in the country, through the munificence of Mr. Brokaw, of New York. Mr. Brokaw intends this as a memorial to his son, who was an athlete, and who was drowned last summet in rescuing two young women from imminent peril.

Last year Strauss's new opera, "Ritter Passman," was announced three times at the Imperial Opera-house of Vienna, and for no plausible reason it was postponed. This year it has again been announced three times, and as often postponed. But the revelation has come at last that the musicians of the orchestra have mutinied

against Strauss's music. LORD MAYOR EVANS, of London, will have about \$125,000 to spend in entertainments during the year, apart from the resources of a great fortune. Of this sum close to \$75,000 comes from a fund set apart for the purpose by his father many years ago in anticipation of his son's honor, and \$50,-000 was voted by the corporation.

SENSATIONAL stories about the Rev. Dr. Whittaker, of Lynn, Mass., having been nearly frozen to death during a hunting trip in Maine, have been going the rounds of the New England press. The true story is that he did lose himself in the woods. but kindled a fire, cooked his supper, and passed a comfortable night, being none the worse for the adventure. JOHN M. THURSTON, the prominent Ne-

braska lawyer, saw a great deal of poverty in the days when he was first practicing in Omaha. His wife now tells with great pride how he used to buy a box of crackers and a piece of cheese and live on them exclusively until the stock was exhausted. He could scarcely scrape together the necessary money to buy a marriage license

THE story is told of Pachmann, the pianist, that he has recently introduced at one of his concerts a novel interpretation of Schumann's "Bird as Prophet." When he reaches the last bar he wafts gently in the air instead of playing it on the piano, remarking to the breathless audience, birtt has fleed away." Any one who has seen Pachmann at the plane can readily

In the recent enlogy of Lucy Webb Hayes, the deceased wife of ex-President Hayes, and the first member of the Metho-

but a few weeks before his death. President Polk was a member in full communion. President Grant, reared in its folds, received its offices in his last hours, A CHANGE in the editorial charge of that well-known children's magazine, Wide Awake, has been made. Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, of the D. Lothrop Company, has assumed the editor's chair both of Wide Awake and the other Lothrop magazines. Mr. Brooks will have as his assistants in editorial work Miss Sophie Swett, whose name is familiar to all readers of our best uvenile periodicals, and Mrs. Addie E Heath, who will superintend the issue of Our Little Men and Women and Babyland. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, the retiring editors, are to assume editorial charge of the young folks' department of the McClure syndicate.

RILEY'S "FLYING ISLANDS."

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's "Flying Isl-

ands of the Night," a drama in verse, and his first sustained poetic flight, not only differs entirely in character and style from the work that has made him so well known to the public, but is also a novel departure in modern literature. Already had covered a wide field. In dialect verse he depicts the characteristics of uncultured rural Americans as no other writer has done. His "Hoosiers" are the genuine article-diamonds in the rough, men and women without conventional polish, but delightfully honest and human-and not caricatures, as other would-be word artists too often make them. In his poems for children he speaks to the little ones as one of themselves-a child among children. In other verse he touches the heights and depths of emotion from grave to gay, from sadness to rejoicing. He sings with the happy lover, and in sympathy with the sorrowing offers a prayer of trustfulness "in the watches of the night." All these songs and rhymes appeal to the popular taste and establish themselves in the heart because they are recognized as absolutely truthful delineations of the various phases of life and of feeling. It is because the likeness is so accurate that the art of the poet is not always appreciated at its full value. The realism of the work is so evident that admirers fail to discover the glamour that the poetic imagination throws over the picture and that really makes its charm. Because the reader knows the counterpart "Raggedy Man." it does not tollow that he would have represented those personages in similar colors, had not their attractive personality been first disclosed by a magician's wand. There are those who hole that it is a strong and vivid imagination as well as a tender and sympathetic insight that is capable of investing common place personages and everyday scenes with an attraction and loveliness they had not been known to possess; but that this imagination has still a wider scope is shown in "The Flying Islands." It is a versatile genius, truly, that can please the popular taste with "The Old Swimmin Hole," "The Frost on the Punkin," "Old fashioned Roses" and all the long list of favorites, and can produce a work like this

There is nothing of the realistic, certainly, about "The Flying Islands." It is a purely imaginative production, and of an original sort. That a nineteenth century writer, a century in which the practical uppermost and fairy lore out of date, has evolved such an eerie tale must be the first wonder of those who read. The usual modern fairy story is but a base imitation of the genuine. Authors use the accepted machinery of such literature merely as a thin disguise for a moral lesson-a sort of sugar-coating for a disagreeable dose. Mr. Riley lets his fancy wander free, and the creatures of his brain exist because they must, and to teach no lesson whatever. The tale of itself is straightforward and simple; the characters are few. The scene is laid in the flying islands. Krung is King of the Spirks, Crestillomeem the Queen, his second wife, and the villain of the play. Spraivoll (where does Mr. Riley his names!) is tune-fool; Amphine is Prince; Dwainie, Princess of the Wunks and a wanderer from Wunkland. Jucklet is a dwarf and a conspirator with the Queen against the welfare of the King and Prince. Creech and Gritchfang are nightmares. (Did the writer dream their names? In the first weird scene faces without bed ies emerging from the gloom, and holding discourse show themselves to be the wicked Queen's familiars. The drama upon the efforts of the Lurns Queen to gain the throne, and to attain her end she uses her power as a sorceress. Her incantations are opposed by those of a rival enchantress, Princess Dwainie, the visitor from another flying island, and, after due course of time and much transformation of scene and of characters, virtue triumphs King comes to his own. The story moves on smoothly and rapidly from the start. The text is interspersed with airy songs that almost carry their music with them. The situations are artistic, and suggest a ready adaptability to theatrical representation. The prevailing taste is too much in the line tank dramas and of real horses and other live stock the stage to be ready for such a fanciful creation as this, perhaps, but when stage managers come, in time, cater to a more refined element they cannot do better than to turn attention to this work. It would be difficult to produce it without injuring its fairy-like character, but it can be done. The gorgeous spectacular effects required may be indicated by the setting of the final act, which is thus

The King lifts his scepter and a gust of melody, divinely beautiful, sweeps through the cour The star above the throne loosens and drops slowly downward, bursting like a bubble on the scepter-tip, and, issuing therefrom, Amphine and Dwainie, hand in hand, kneel at the feet of Krung, who bends above them with his blessing, while Jucklet capers wildly round the group. The text tempts to quotation, but space will allow room only for this somewhat daring conception-a song of Amphine to his

O empty hush of song! If deep within my heart the music thou Hast stored away might find an issuance, A fount of limpid laughter would leap up And gurgle from my lips and all the winds Would revel with it, riotous with joy; And Dwamie in her beauty, would leave The battlements of night, and like the moon, The glory of her face would light the world-

For I would sing of love. Dwainie replies: And she would hear,-

and, reaching overhead among the stars, Would scatter them like daisies at thy feet. Whether Mr. Riley will gain in popularity by this work may be doubted; it is even doubtful if the professional critics will be pleased, since they will find nothing to compare it with and are governed by the conventional in literature. Nevertheless it marks his versatility and an epoch in his career, and to a circle of readers who confess a secret fondness for Ariels, Oberons and Pucks that seldom receives fresh gratification, this drama will come like a re-

GOVERNOR HOVEY.

freshing draught.

State Board of Charities Records the Nobility of the Dead Hero's Character.

The State Board of Charities, at a meeting yesterday, passed these resolutions on the death of Governor Hovey, who during his life was president, ex officio, of the

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this board

our State has had to deplore the death of Hon

Alvin P. Hovey, Governor of Indiana. Be it Resolved. That the Board of State Charities in session assembled desires to express and place upon record its high appreciation of the character of its first president, in whose death the State of Indiana has lost an able, con scientious and energetic officer, and the Board of State Charities an earnest and appreciative friend. While the many duties of the executive department prevented the Governor's regular attendance at the sessions of the board, yet he was often present with us, and we have reason to know that he took a deep interest in our edings, watched our affairs with a areful eye, and was especially anxious that our record should be such as to insure the permapency of the board as a necessary part of the state's government. Governor Hovey often expressed his conviction of the value of the board and his approval of the work it had done. In his message to the Fifty-seventh General Assembly he not only mentioned our board with approval, but in his remarks upon many of the State insti-tutions he was guided to a large extent by the suggestions we had made to him in our annual

Resolved, That the example set to us and to all officers of the State by Governor Hovey devotion to what he con-idered to be right HURRICANE IN CALIFORNIA

Churches Wrecked and Houses and Barns Destroyed-Two Lives Lost

Los Angeles, Dec. 12.-One of the most

destructive wind-storms that has visited

this section in years swept over Los An-

geles and vicinity Thursday night and early Friday morning, reaching a climax at 7 o'clock Friday morning, when the wind reached a velocity of twenty-eight miles an hour. Its severity seems to have been greatest at Pasadena and in San Gabriel valley. So far as reported but two persons were killed. Mrs. Brown, living near Glendale, was burned to death and A. G. Tabor was killed at norwalk, Angeles the damage was In Los Pasadena, however, was less fortunate. Reports from that place announce the wreck of several churches and the destruction of many barns. The destruction to orange orchards is reported as heavy. In exposed places the fruit was blown off. In Verdugo canyon and the Glendale section the storm was the wildest ever known. The old mission at San Ferpando was shaken upasit pever was before. Great chunks of the adobe walls were hurled about. Big timbers placed in posttion in the misty past were suddenly dragged from their resting-place and tossed about. At Burbank the Presbyterian Church was wrecked. Here and there along the Los Angeles river barns and fences were wrecked. At Los Feliz a Chinaman was caught under a flying roof and badly injured. Another Chinamau was struck on the head by falling timbers. The Holiness Church at Monrovia was wrenched from its foundation. The steeple of the Baptist Church was badly wrecked; some of it was carried away. The Methodist Church was badly damaged. A colored family was deprived of their home in an instant. They were asleeep when the gale picked up their house and carried it a long distance. They were left in the middle of the floor. Three coaches on the rapid transit road were blown from the track. It is reported that the Old Mission Church at San Gabriel was badly damaged by the gale, and that part of the wall was demoi-

HORRIBLE MURDER IN GEORGIA

Brutal Husband Shoots His Wife Because She Refused to Kill a Friend

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.-More complete details from Tatnall county concerning the murder near Reedsville show it to have been one of the most horrible murders ever committed in that section. The victim was the wife of James Freeman, a prosperous farmer, living a few miles from Reedsville. Freeman was of an intensely jealous disposition, and had several times quarreled with his wife over slight friendly attentions paid to her by a neighbor named Kennedy. Finally his jealousy led to the tragedy. Soon after dusk, night before last, arming himself with a Winchester rifle, Freeman announced to his wife that he was going to make her kill Kennedy. Taking a rope, he tied it around ber body, and dragged her through the woods and along the road to within a few feet of the house of the man whose life he desired to take. Then he forced a pistol into the hands of the almost unconscious woman, threatening her with instant death if she did not enter the house and shoot Kennedy. She refused. By some means had become aware of the Kennedy of Freeman. presence and intention, but did not know his wife was with him. Throwing the woman to the ground Freeman walked toward the house himself. Kennedy, who had been on the watch, opened fire on him. Freeman ran back to where his wife lay and, seizing the rope, dragged her from the yard into the road. In a few seconds Kennedy heard the sound of Freeman's rifle. After leaving Kennedy's home, Freeman forced his wite a few hundred yards and, cursing her for not obeying his order to kill Kennedy, then took deliberate aim and, despite the prayers of his wife for mercy, sent a bullet through her heart, killing her instantiy. The body lay in the road till next morning. It was then found and an alarm was raised. Freeman had dissappeared. A search was at once begun, and if caught the county will probably be saved the expense of a trial.

ANCIENT WORKERS IN METAL.

Handiwork of an Ohio Mound-Building Race That Was Evidently Allied to the Aztecs.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 12.-The members of the world's fair archaeological expedition which for the past six months has been excavating the Indian mounds in this vicinity yesterday came across the richest find which they have yet discovered. It was a collection of copper ornaments and utensils, reonsisting of 120 pieces, wrought into all manner of intricate and beautiful forms. There are anklets, bracelets and earrings, and thin sheets of metal representing perfectly the form of the common Scioto river sucker. But the strangest of all are two pieces made exactly in the shape of the "swatiska" or cross of the Greek Church. This is the first swatiska found in North America. The ornamentation of the whole collection is plainly of Mexican or Peruvian design, and this corroborates the theory previously formed that the Ohio mound-builders were closely allied to the Aztecs. The collection is valued by Messrs, Morehead and Cresson, the chiefs of the exhibition, at not less than \$3,000.

THE BLACK PATCH FAD. History of the Female Device that Originated in the Time of Edward VL

Minneapolis Tribune How many fashion so ridiculous as sticking black plaster on the face originated is a mystery which has puzzled historians of costumes and customs from the beginning of the notion, which dates back to the court of Edward the Sixth, where, it is recorded, a foreign lady were such a patch to cover a small wen on her neck; and in one of Bulwer's novels "Artificial Changeling," which appeared just before the restoration we read of one of her heroines: "Her patches were of every cut, for pimples and for scars." So, you see, they are intended to represent the lesser of two evils; to cover up something worse, but there is one thing they positively will not cover and that is the evident desire on the part of the wearer to attract attention to her face. It certainly is the emblem of extreme gayety, to draw it mildly. Although the English copied after the "foreign" lady, yet it was not original with them, since we read of the fashion being in vogue among the Roman dames during the degenerated days of the empire. The degenerated days, mark you. Have we reached a corresponding state of degeneracy Then why put out the signf . Why not blacken the teeth, also, as the Dyaks do, or file them into saw-teeth, as a great many Africans do, or tattoo, as the manner of the Polynesians? This last would be much more artistic, for there would be greater scope for artistic display than in the taw. dry patching of two centuries. But why talk! There is no instance in history of either invective, argument, or ridicule killing any fashion. Devotees of novelty usually indulge a practice until tired of it, regardless of talk, and then drop it as quickly as they had taken it up. We who feel strongly upon this fad of black patches can only pray that the notion may not survive as long with us as it did in England.

Ducks Carried Over Ningara Falls.

Lockport (N. Y.) Special. One of the strangest things that has hapsened at Niagara falls in some time, and entirely novel to the oldest inhabitant, to the large number of wild ducks which have been going over the falls the past week. The birds, which have been centering in arge numbers above the falls for two or three weeks past, float down the river until they are caught in the rapids, and seem unable to rise out of the swift current and are then whirled along over the brink Those that are not killed are stunned and seem bewildsred. The largest bag of this game was made the other night, when a dozen hunters picked up some pur hundred in the river below the falls. Three men go out in a boat, one to row, one to steer and